

# DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXII.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1890.

NO. 92.

A SONG OF HOPE.  
Sunny days are fleeting,  
Happy hearts are beating;  
Smiling lips repeating:  
"How cheerful is this earth."  
Fearing not the tomorrow,  
Seeking not to borrow  
From another's sorrow  
A damper for their mirth.

But other hopes are dying,  
And other hearts are sighing,  
And other lips are crying:  
"Oh, welcome, tardy Death!  
Our life is but a bubble;  
Our lot is pain and trouble;  
We've gathered only scuttle;  
And felt the tempest's breath."

Alas! some lives are tearful,  
And others bright and cheerful,  
But be not sad nor fearful.  
For heaven is just and fair.  
The miser dies for treasure,  
The monarch sees no leisure,  
And they who seek but pleasure  
Soon find that castle air.

And they whom life oppresses  
Find heaven double blessed;  
And soothe their sad distresses,  
All will rightly prove  
For heaven's smile is o'er us,  
And heaven's balm before us,  
So join the mighty chorus  
Of praise. For God is love.

C. E. Stewart

## THE OFFICE BOY.

How He May Get Promoted and How He May Get the Other Thing.

Are office boys never promoted, then? Certainly. I have known several cases, and will give a free translation of three. I wrote a note to a book house that ran after this fashion:

I want you to try as a boy Fred —. He is plucky, means business, will work along on promotion, will work as early and late as you wish, will hold his tongue, and will earn \$3 for every one you pay him. He will be content with \$3 a week.

I received this reply in substance:

I have no vacuum among the boys, but such a boy as you mention will always pay two or three.

It was a loud commendation you gave him. If a man stand by it, send him along. I shall keep your indorsement for ready reference.

Fred reported for work the next morning.

He began at the bottom, sweeping, dusting, clearing up, taking away books, carrying off waste paper, etc. In a short time the store looked as it never did before. He was the first there in the morning and the last at night. He never asked what to do next, but found something to do until new work was assigned.

He kept his mouth shut, his eyes and ears open, and his feet and thoughts active. The fifth week they raised him to \$5 and gave him work above four other youths whom he found there. At the end of four months he was raised to \$12 a week without asking it.

Ben went from the high school into an office at \$3 a week. They told him plainly that there was no probability of promotion, as no boy had been promoted for twelve years, but there was a possibility. There was nothing about him that was promising. He had not stood high in school, was not a good penman, was not strong physically; but he went to work with the full determination that he would "get there."

A few days after the senior member of the firm saw him going to the postoffice, and was so delighted with his evident intent to boom the mail business that he said to his associates: "I wish there was some way to label Ben 'This boy is from the house of — & —.' It is worth something to have such an exhibition of business on the street."

In the course of a few months another boy was secured, and Ben was given \$6, until, in less than three years, he was having \$20 a week, making place for himself by the way he did everything. In those three years a thousand other boys in Boston had changed from place to place, and were still working for \$3 or \$4 a week.

The boy who is merely an office boy will never be promoted, neither will he who is above being an office boy; who is hazy, indifferent, talkative, sulky, moody, meddlesome, envious, jealous, afraid of doing more than his share, and bound not to earn more than he is paid for. He will be promoted who makes himself equal to every emergency; who loves work, learns how to work, how to be cheerful and loyal, lending a hand every where; who puts brains into his work, who lets his "head save his heels," who will work anywhere, at any time, at any thing, without complaint.—A. E. Winslow in *Golden Rule*.

## The Endurance of the Camel.

Admiral D. D. Porter, who once went to North Africa to secure camels for introduction into America, said in a recent interview: "In their campaign against Algiers, the French were surprised to see their camels, although reduced to skeletons, making forced marches with their loads. Mule in their condition could not have carried even their saddles. A camel's flesh is as good as beef. You can hardly tell one meat from the other. Camel's milk is very good, as I can testify, because I used it in my coffee. A camel generally drinks once in three days, and besides his four stomachs he carries a sort of reservoir in which he stores water. I have been told that even ten days after the death of a camel thus reservoir can be opened and ten or fifteen pints of clear drinkable water taken from it."

"On one occasion six camels carried 3,648 pounds of oats and made the journey in much quicker time than two wagons, each drawn by six mules, and together carrying about the same weight of load. On a very heavy road a caravan of our camels carried from San Antonio nearly two tons of oats, making about twenty miles a day. The roads were such that wagons could not have been used at all. I believe this is an experiment worth trying again. The camel would not only make a valuable adjunct to our army in the northwest and west, but I believe the day is coming in which he will be domesticated as a beast of burden all through the southern and middle regions of this country."

Not Much of a Sight, After All.  
"I saw a goblet today made of bone."  
"Psst! I saw a tumbler made of flesh and blood last night."

"Where?"  
"At the circus."—Harper's Bazaar.

## COLOR BLINDNESS.

### HOW EYESIGHT IS TESTED BY RAILROAD PHYSICIANS.

Applicants for Positions Put Through the Worsted and Blackboard Exercises—Four Per Cent. Are Found to Be Unfit for the Responsible Places.

"What color is that?"

The speaker was Dr. B. F. Clark, physician of the C. H. and D. railroad.

A tall, gangly legged man stood before a table on which were piled in great confusion several hundred skeins of different colored worsteds. They were of every shade and hue, from pea green to Mazarin blue, from solferino red to purple, gray, cherry and brown.

The doctor continued: "The object of this test is to select the light and dark shades. Now, I'll go on and select them first," and the doctor put all the light and dark shades running from pea green to dark green in a little pile by themselves.

The man watched him closely, and the greens were all thrown back into the heap, and the man began:

"Don't let your hand run over the worsted, but let your eye do the work," said the doctor, as the man began fumbling over the pile.

The man put gray and light yellow and brown together.

"That'll do," said the doctor.

"That man is not fit for an engineer, fireman, brakeman, switchman, conductor, or, in fact, any one who has use for signals. He is color-blind. That test .. one is sufficient for any railroad, army or navy."

## HIS PECULIAR WEAKNESS.

Now to determine what this man's chromatic defect is we select a pink skein.

If he is red blind he will pick out blues or violets, or both. If he should be green blind he will select grays and greens or blue greens. Sometimes, to verify the two previous tests, we lay out the red skein, and the party selects browns or greens in their different shades."

"What percentage do you find, of all those examined, to be color blind?"

"About 4 per cent. are color blind. That is one out of every twenty-five individuals. There are more red blind than any other color."

"It is often asked why we don't examine the men by the lamps. It is one of the most difficult things to stain the glass regularly. When the glass is blown it cannot be made all the same color. Then, if the glass is thicker the color will be darker. Again, sometimes the wick is turned higher, and then the light has a greater luminosity, while the other is a very dull light. There may be dust or steam over the glass, and the light will be darker. A dirty white flag to one color blind would be taken for a green flag, which means safety, which would take a dirty dark green for red, which means danger. This would lead to endless confusion."

"Do you believe this to be a congenital defect?"

"Yes; but it may also arise from disease, injuries and the excessive use of tobacco and alcohol. In one family I know of four who are color blind, two brothers and two sisters; in another family an uncle and a nephew."

"Do you examine for anything else?"

"Oh, yes. It is just as important to examine for vision and hearing as it is for color blindness. In order to make the test for vision this is the programme: A test plate containing letters that can be seen at 200 feet and twenty feet, feet being the normal eye, is placed at one end of the room.

The room is darkened. The patient placed twenty feet distant, and then is requested to cover one eye while the other is being examined. If he sees what we call twenty twentieths—that is, the letters representing twenty feet—he has normal vision. Both eyes are put to this test—first the right, then the left. If he has a vision in both eyes of twenty fifteenths minus—that is to say, if he can't see at twenty feet what he ought to see at fifty—he is rejected, provided glasses don't improve the vision. If a man can't see that big B, the large letter, which he ought to see at 200, at twenty feet with only one eye, then he has practically only one eye, and there have been several examined who never knew that they could not see out of only one eye."

## TESTING FOR HEARING.

"How do you test for hearing?"

"With my watch. The man is required to cover up his eyes and I place my watch to his ear, gradually removing it away until the exact distance that he can hear the tick of the known is known.

The room is darkened. The patient placed twenty feet distant, and then is requested to cover one eye while the other is being examined. If he sees what we call twenty twentieths—that is, the letters representing twenty feet—he has normal vision. Both eyes are put to this test—first the right, then the left. If he has a vision in both eyes of twenty fifteenths minus—that is to say, if he can't see at twenty feet what he ought to see at fifty—he is rejected, provided glasses don't improve the vision. If a man can't see that big B, the large letter, which he ought to see at 200, at twenty feet with only one eye, then he has practically only one eye, and there have been several examined who never knew that they could not see out of only one eye."

## STANDARD TIME TAKEN BY TRANSIT.

O. NOVACOVIC H. J. BERRY.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT,

VEGETABLES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE

TOBACCOES, WINES, LIQUORES AND

CIGARS.

All the novelties in Fancy Groceries. No need to send away for choice goods. Cash trade elicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 31, 1889.

To the Board of County Commissioners, for aid on county, etc.

I herewith submit my report as County Treasurer for the quarter ending December 31, 1889:

Balance on hand October 1, 1889..... \$10,512.10

Dec. 29, 1889..... \$10,512.10

Total..... \$10,512.10

RECEIPTS.

Fees from Sheriff..... 518.95

Fees from Clerk..... 173.15

Fees from Recorder..... 65.00

Fees from Assessor..... 76.89

Fees from Auditor..... 42.00

Court fees..... 2,100.96

Local Property collections..... 645.35

Post Tax..... 95.00

Tax for 1889, Treasurer..... 948.70

Tax for 1889, Treasurer..... 147.85

Delinquent taxes, Treasurer..... 12.00

Delinquent per cent. and advertising..... 41.15

Tax delinquent..... 26.65

Taxes on tolls..... 2.25

Gaming licenses..... 2,397.00

County licenses..... 1,812.00

Refunded indigent sick expenses..... 75.25

Refunded school district No. 7..... 255.25

Dec. 29, 1889..... 265.45

do do do 3.15

do do do 1.15

do do do

## THE GREAT NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. POWNING Editor and Proprietor

## THE SILVER DOLLARS ALL OUT.

The Silver Dollar says that the present month is likely to see the entire coined or silver dollars in circulation, either as coin or as certificates representing coin. Improbable as this seemed two or three years ago, the past week has seen over \$1,000,000 in gold certificates presented by New York banks at the Treasury in exchange for silver certificates. The proximate cause for this is undoubtedly because the Government practically pays the cost of shipping and insuring silver certificates, paying them out at any sub-Treasury in exchange for deposits at Washington, while it will not do this for gold or greenback certificates. But the broader cause for the circulation of silver dollars, whether in coin or in certificates of small denominations, is in the retirement of the national bank currency and the demand for circulation in the reviving and extending industries of the South, West and Southwest. In the New England and Middle or even Central State, where banks are common and the use of checks for all purposes customary, it is not easy to realize the demands of coin in daily life in communities less well provided.

Three years ago 246,673,338 silver dollars had been coined up to November 1, 1888; over one-fourth, or \$8,483,504, were in the Treasury December 1, 1886. Up to November 1 last \$43,636,001 of these dollars had been coined. In coin there are just about as many in circulation now as then, or \$1,761,448 at the earlier date and 60,098,580 now.

But in three years the demand for certificates has increased until December 1st last the silver dollars in the Treasury were 13,546,310. A week ago yesterday this amount had been reduced to 4,820,908, and this has been still further reduced during the past week.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Susaville Advocate says of its section:

The fact of the number of orders sent to the Advocate for its New Year's number from all quarters of the country proves more conclusively than anything else the great interest that is being taken by people in other parts of the State and country in Lassen county affairs. It shows that the resources of our county are at last being understood, and are being studied by the very class of men who will, when once satisfied of those advantages, come with money, brains and enterprise to take hold of and develop them.

There is no mistaking the signs of a general awakening along the line. From Maine to San Diego these messages coming for information, hungry and eager for news of a country which, five years ago, was hardly heard of outside the county limits. The hardest part of the work is the starting of a new country is in getting people to listen to you. They are so engrossed in their own personal affairs and surroundings, that it takes a long time before your first weak efforts at attracting notice bear any fruit. This much has already been accomplished. We have made the outside world listen to us. We have brought them up to that point where they ask questions, and where they read what is written and hear what is said. We have been repeating and reiterating facts, hard, cold facts, until they have listened, and listening they have made inquiry; and, inquiring, they have been convinced.

They have found that our altitude yields five to seven tons per acre is no myth. They have found our yield of ten to twelve tons of potatoes to the acre is no fable; that our apples at two cents a pound are splendid paying crop; that our wheat, oats and barley are of superior quality, and our average yield surpasses any county in California; that since the first white man put in his first crop of grain, or vegetables, or fruit in this valley, now nearly 30 years ago, there never has been a failure, nor anything approaching a failure of any crop planted.

These are some of the facts which have at last aroused the curiosity of the outside public, and next Spring will see a movement toward this county such as has never been known before in the country.

The Lyon County Times takes this view of the storms:

The human family is never satisfied. Last season we had no snow, nor any water in the Summer, and the growth of discontent from ranchers, millmen, and, if I may say it, everybody, were loud and numerous. This Winter the snow fall has been greater than ever before known in our State, and it has come in such a manner that an abundance of water is assured for next Summer. Still the growls are loud. This time on account of loss of stock, suspension of mills and mines, and consequently all business. It is better to take a philosophical view of the matter, and look ahead a trifle. The benefits of the snow this Winter will far overbalance the harm done that the latter be insignificant. If there is a thinning out of the stock ranges, what cattle there are left will sell for so much the better price next Fall, and it is better for miners and millmen to have to shut down for a short time now than it would be to have to cease operations for several months in the Summer and Fall. The people have no right to growl about this stormy weather. It is what we have been praying for months. It is only to be hoped now that the snow will not go off with a warm rain and cause damage by high water and floods.

## A Disinterested Patriot.

"It is an infamous slander," exclaimed the Oregon politician, his nostrils dilated and his eyes flashing with scorn and indignation, "to charge me with being a candidate for Congress for the sake of the paltry salary! Fellow citizens," he continued, as his voice rang out over the vast sea of faces before him, "it's the mileage I'm after." — Chicago Tribune.

## A Chance for Socialists.

The Indians of the United States number 250,000 and occupy 190,000 square miles of territory. Enthusiastic Socialists who are burning for a hand-to-hand encounter with land monopolists could do no better than to begin on these Indians. — Chicago Tribune.

## Simply Amazing.

It is simply amazing that the majority of my committee that could be appointed could be held enough to advance the idea that the nation's purse is available to make good such losses as those incurred by Silcott's breach of trust.—New York Times.

## THE CRACK TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

The Winter's Colt is Far Away and the Best.

In a late issue of the San Francisco Breeder and Sportman, appears the following:

During a conversation at one of the horsemen's resorts last Monday evening, the question came up, "What is the best two-year-old that ever ran?" Among a large number it is only natural that there should have been many opinions. One, a gentleman well-known on the English turf, was prescient in his advocacy of the claims of Donovan, the Duke of Portland's crack, but there were too many Americans present, and he had to content himself with his own ideas, as the relative merits of George Kinney, Hanover, Grenada, Tremper, Emperor of Norfolk, Barnes, El Rio Rey and many other good ones were discussed. The subject of debate caused an inquiry, upon which it was discovered that there were only four colts mentioned in the various guides which have been campaigned and remain unbeaten. The pride of place can, with all due respect, be given to the California-bred colt, El Rio Rey, as, although he has only won seven races, still the weights he had to carry stamp him as the best of the four, by long odds. From the time he started in his first race until he let up at Wethersfield his races and winnings have been as follows:

El Rio Rey.

St. Louis, Jan. 11, 1889, Breeders' Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 118 pounds; time 1:22	\$1,380
Chicago, June 25, pure race, 5½ furlooms, 123 pounds; time 1:08	500
Chicago, June 29, Kenwood Stake, 5½ miles, 120 pounds; time 1:01	2,920
Chicago, July 11, Hyde Park Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 118 pounds; time 1:14	3,540
Westchester, N. Y., August 24, Eclipse Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 118 pounds; time 1:14	23,750
Westchester, N. Y., August 31, White Plains Handicap, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 126 pounds; time 1:11	9,520
Westchester, N. Y., October 2, Dannewitz Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 112 pounds; time 1:12	5,225

Total amount won. \$46,835

The next best at the weight we find to be French Park, who started off so well last year, but who had to be let up on account of "leg," and although Mr. Gidson, who bought him at the sale of the Morrissey stable, has tried all in his power to fit him for an appearance at the post the efforts have been unsuccessful. The following are the winnings of

FRENCH PARK:

Lexington, May 7, 1888, Dixiana Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 115 pounds; time 1:08½	\$1,830
Lexington, May 9, Breeders' Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 115 pounds; time 1:17	1,650
Brooklyn, May 19, Bedford Stake, 115 pounds; time 1:19½	2,540
Brooklyn, May 24, May Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 120 pounds; time 1:17	2,580
Jerome Park, May 29, Juvenile Stake (divided dead heat with Fides), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 112 pounds; time 51	1,375
Jerome Park, June 4, Sequence Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 112 pounds; time 1:04	2,175
Jerome Park, June 21, Encors Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 120 pounds; time 1:18½	2,200

Total amount won. \$14,350

In the minds of many the greatest two-year-old ever seen in this country was Tremont, and there is a good basis for the division, as the number of his wins are so much larger than those of the other three, still it must be remembered he was never tested but once with anything like a even penalty, and that was for the Surf stakes, in which he met a moderate field. In this race a miserable send off was given and Tremont was almost left at the post, yet he had no difficulty in winning with his seven pounds extra. The winnings of the colt amounted to the following:

TREMONT.

Jerome Park, May 29, 1886, Juvenile Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 115 pounds; time 1:08½	\$2,400
Jerome Park, June 5th, Sequences Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 115 pounds; time 1:02½	2,275
Sheephead Bay, June 10th, Foam Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 115 pounds; time 1:04½	2,800
Sheephead Bay, June 12th, Surf Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 122 pounds; time 1:02	2,875
Sheephead Bay, June 15th, Zephyr Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 112 pounds; time 1:17½	2,075
Sheephead Bay, June 17th, Padock Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 112 pounds; time 1:17½	2,325
Sheephead Bay, June 22nd, Spring Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 114 pounds; time 1:16½	2,185
Sheephead Bay, June 24th, June Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 117 pounds; time 1:15½	2,135
Sheephead Bay, June 26th, Great Post Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 115 pounds; time 1:19	2,700
Sheephead Bay, June 30th, Good-Bye Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 115 pounds; time 1:15	1,100
Monmouth Park, July 10th, Atlantic Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 115 pounds; time 1:15	2,465
Monmouth Park, July 15th, Tyro Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 115 pounds; time 1:19½	4,010
Monmouth Park, August 7th, Junior Champion Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 115 pounds; time 1:17½	8,800

Total amount won. \$80,135

It was a frequent remark from 1879 until 1886, "We will never see another Sensation," and he was a great horse in the minds of the public during his year. Eight times in all he started, and his victories were mostly won with perfect ease, as the time given for each race will readily show. He was the pet of the Lorillard stable, and large amounts were won back him, the stable hands fearing unusually well. The earnings of Sensation were as follows:

SENSATION.

Jerome Park, May 31, 1879, Juvenile Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 110 pounds; time 1:50	\$2,150
Monmouth, July 22, Juve Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 110 pounds; time 1:07	2,474
Saratoga, July 22, Flash Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 110 pounds; time 49¾	2,100
Saratoga, July 29, Saratoga Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 110 pounds; time 1:18	2,700
Monmouth, August 23, August Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 110 pounds; time 1:18½	2,550
Monmouth, August 25, Criterion Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 115 pounds; time 1:22	2,525
Jerome Park, October 2, Nursery Stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 110 pounds; time 1:18	3,900
Jerome Park, October 20, Central Stake, 1 mile, 100 pounds; time 1:50½	2,050

Total amount won. \$20,450

When a close comparison is made of the distances, weights and time of each of the four, it will be seen clearly to the unprejudiced observer that the Winter's colt is far and away the best of the four unbroken two-year-olds.

## SUFFERING SOUTH DAKOTA.

## ANOTHER OF THE TERRY FAMILY FINDS A BLOODY GRAVE.

Cleveland on Tariff Matters—The Silver Question Agitating England.

## A Terrible Tale.

Special to the JOURNAL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—An Associated Press correspondent from the Northwest brings with him a tale of terrible suffering and destitution in nineteen counties of South Dakota from persons who have but recently been eye-witnesses of what they so graphically describe.

Mr. Paxton, a well-to-do business man of Shabbona, De Kalb county, this State, who spent some days in the afflicted districts, says: "However hard land sharks and other interested parties may try to keep the true state of things from the people of this country they cannot long be successful.

"The successive failure of four years' crops has reduced those formerly well-to-do to a condition of sorest distress. Many thousands of families are entirely without means of any kind. They lack the wherewithal to purchase the necessities of life. In Miner county they have no flour, the staple of life being badly-ground corn meal, and there is a noticeable insufficiency of that.

"Every farm is mortgaged, in many cases for more than a sale under present prices would realize.

"Most of the stock has been levied on and sold by the Sheriff at public auction, the ridiculously low prices obtained being eloquent, not only of the starving condition of cattle, but the scarcity of means in the community. Cows fetch as low as \$5 apiece and horses \$8 and \$10, whilst sheep and pigs are simply unsaleable, there being nothing to feed them with.

"Women and children wear evidences of the hardships they have undergone in their pinched features. In many instances they are quite unpreserved with clothing with which to withstand the rigors of the winter, what they now have being ragged and worn out of condition.

"Flour is the most wanted, especially in Kingsbury and Miner counties. Clothing for women and children, and provisions of any kind just now would be a god-send to thousands who are in a semi-starving condition.

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What is

**CASTORIA**

Castoria is Dr. Sam'l Pitcher's old, harmless and quick cure for Infants' and Children's Complaints. Superior to Castor Oil, Paregoric or Narcotic Syrups. Children cry for Castoria. Millions of Mothers bless Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation; Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation; Gives healthy sleep; also aids digestion; Without narcotic stupefaction.

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